

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA  
STATESVILLE DIVISION  
CIVIL CASE NO. 5:19-cv-00107-MR**

|                         |   |                                |
|-------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| <b>WESLEY Q. BAKER,</b> | ) |                                |
|                         | ) |                                |
| <b>Plaintiff,</b>       | ) |                                |
|                         | ) |                                |
| <b>vs.</b>              | ) | <b><u>PROTECTIVE ORDER</u></b> |
|                         | ) |                                |
| <b>CODY D. REID,</b>    | ) |                                |
|                         | ) |                                |
| <b>Defendant.</b>       | ) |                                |
| <hr/>                   | ) |                                |

**THIS MATTER** is before the Court on the Consent Motion for Entry of Protective Order filed by Defendant Cody Reid (the “Defendant”) [Doc. 21].

The Defendant requests the Court to enter a protective order authorizing and governing the production of confidential documents, material, and information (“Confidential Information”). [Doc. 21]. For grounds, the Defendant states that, in the course of the litigation, “Defendant obtained and will continue to obtain and disclose to Plaintiff or the Court, information in the possession, custody, or control of the North Carolina Department of Public Safety (“NCDPS”) that is Confidential Information by operation of federal and state law.” [Id. at 1].

On review of the Defendant’s motion, the Court finds that such information may be deemed confidential under federal and state law,

including N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 126-22(3) and -24, § 122C-52, § 132-1.7, §§ 148-74 and -76; Goble v. Bounds, 13 N.C. App. 579, 581, 186 S.E.2d 638, 639, aff'd, 281 N.C. 307, 188 S.E.2d 347 (1972); Paine v. Baker, 595 F.2d 197, 200 (4th Cir. 1979), cert. denied, 444 U.S. 925 (1979); 42 U.S.C. § 1320d et seq.; and 45 C.F.R. §§ 160-164.

Due to the confidential nature of much of the information that will be produced in this matter, a protective order is necessary to authorize the release of such confidential information and to ensure that such confidential information is not disclosed or used for any purpose except in connection with this litigation. Counsel for the Plaintiff, appearing for the limited purpose of conducting discovery in this matter, consents to the entry of a protective order. [Doc. 21 at 2]. The Court will, therefore, grant the Defendant's request for a protective order.

**IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED** that the Motion [Doc. 21] is hereby **GRANTED**, and the Court enters the following order.

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:**

1. Scope of the Order. This Order applies to all information produced during written discovery, including any discovery exchanged prior to the entry of this Order.

2. Use of Confidential Information. All Confidential Information, as defined in this Order, shall be used solely in the prosecution or defense of this action, and shall not be used or disclosed by any person for any other purpose.
3. Disclosure. “Disclose” or “disclosure” means to provide, impart, transmit, transfer, convey, publish, or otherwise make available.
4. Confidential Information. “Confidential Information” consists of “General Confidential Information” and “Attorneys’ Eyes Only Confidential Information,” which are defined as follows:
  - A. “General Confidential Information” refers to and includes:
    - i. Information and documents contained in “personnel files,” as that phrase is defined in N.C. Gen. Stat. § 126-22;
    - ii. Information, documents, and related materials collected, created, and maintained by the Department pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. § 148-74, -76, -118.5; and § 122C-52;
    - iii. “Protected health information” as that phrase is defined in 45 C.F.R. § 160.103;

- iv. Other information that is potentially embarrassing or invasive of the privacy of a person not a party to this litigation and therefore an appropriate subject of a protective order under Rule 26(c)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

B. “Attorneys’ Eyes Only Confidential Information” means:

- i. “Personally Identifiable Information,” as that phrase is defined in 45 C.F.R. § 75.2, of current or former employees and contractors of the Department, including but not limited to dates of birth, social security numbers, home addresses and telephone numbers, insurance records or designations, medical and/or disability information, and other purely private information;
- ii. The personal financial records, telephone records, and e-mail records of current or former employees and contractors of the Department; and
- iii. Other non-public information as provided in N.C. Gen. Stat. § 132-1.7, which includes specific security information or detailed plans, patterns, or practices associated with prison operations, such as certain

investigations, security designations, staffing patterns and logs, schematic or other drawings and diagrams, and other sensitive security information.

5. Disclosure of General Confidential Information. General Confidential Information shall not be disclosed to anyone except:

- A. The Court and its personnel;
- B. The parties to this action;
- C. Counsel for the parties to this action and employees of said counsel;
- D. Experts or consultants specifically retained by the parties or their attorneys to assist them in the preparation of this case or to serve as expert witnesses at the trial of this action, but only after execution of a Confidentiality Agreement as provided in Paragraph 8; and
- E. Court reporters or videographers engaged to record depositions, hearings, or the trial in this action.

6. Disclosure of Attorneys' Eyes Only Confidential Information.

Attorneys' Eyes Only Confidential Information shall not be disclosed to anyone except:

- A. The Court and its personnel;

- B. Counsel for the parties to this action and employees of said counsel;
  - C. Experts or consultants specifically retained by the parties or their attorneys to assist them in the preparation of this case or to serve as expert witnesses at the trial of this action, but only after execution of a Confidentiality Agreement as provided in Paragraph 8; and
  - D. Court reporters or videographers engaged to record depositions, hearings, or the trial in this action.
7. Withdrawal of Plaintiff's Counsel. In the event that counsel for Plaintiff withdraws from representation and Plaintiff proceeds *pro se*, any Attorneys' Eyes Only Confidential Information disclosed to counsel for Plaintiff may not thereafter be disclosed to Plaintiff and shall instead be returned to defense counsel. The Court may allow Plaintiff to view Attorneys' Eyes Only Confidential Information only upon a motion for good cause shown.
8. Confidentiality Agreements. Before Confidential Information or Attorneys' Eyes Only Confidential Information is disclosed to any person described in Paragraphs 5(d), 6(c), or 7, of this Order, counsel for the party disclosing the information shall inform the

person to whom the disclosure is to be made that Confidential Information shall be used only for the purpose of the prosecution or defense of this action, and shall obtain from the person to whom the disclosure is to be made a signed a copy of the Confidentiality Agreement attached hereto as Exhibit A. Counsel for the party disclosing the Confidential Information to said person shall maintain the original Confidentiality Agreement and need not produce it except by agreement of the parties or upon order of the Court.

9. Designation of Confidential Information. Information shall be designated as Confidential Information in the following manner:
  - A. In the case of information reduced to paper form, the designation shall be made by placing the appropriate legend, “CONFIDENTIAL – SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” for General Confidential Information or “CONFIDENTIAL– ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” for Attorneys’ Eyes Only Confidential Information, on each page containing such information or by such other means as agreed to by the parties. The party disclosing the information shall designate the documents as confidential at or before the time of

disclosure. A party may make the designation with respect to information disclosed by another party by a writing directed to the producing party's counsel. The producing party's counsel shall then be responsible for labeling the designated information as provided herein, or otherwise agreed to by the parties.

B. Information on a computer disk, flash-drive, or other medium that has not been reduced to paper form shall be designated as Confidential Information by informing counsel for the parties to this action in writing that the computer disk, flash-drive, or other medium contains such Confidential Information and, where applicable, specifying by Bates or other page number the particular information being designated or by such other means as agreed to by the parties. To the extent practicable, such physical medium should also be labeled using the appropriate marking. Any party receiving Confidential Information designated under this Paragraph shall then be responsible for appropriately labeling any printed version(s) of such information that it creates.



C. In the case of deposition testimony, any party may designate information disclosed during a deposition as Confidential Information by either identifying on the record at the deposition the information that is to be treated as Confidential Information or; marking the portions of the deposition transcript to be designated as Confidential Information within 21 days after receipt of the transcript. When the deponent and the attending parties do not agree to waive the reading, correcting, and signing of the transcript, all information disclosed during a deposition shall be treated as Attorneys' Eyes Only Confidential Information before the expiration of the 21-day period unless otherwise agreed by the parties and the deponent. If any deposition testimony or any document or information used during the course of a deposition is designated as Confidential Information, each page of the deposition transcript containing such information shall be labeled with the appropriate legend specified in Paragraph 9(A), and the first page of the deposition transcript shall be labeled in a manner that makes it readily apparent that the transcript contains Confidential Information.

D. Any other information that is not reduced to physical form or cannot be conveniently labeled shall be designated as Confidential Information by serving a written notification of such designation on counsel for the other parties. The notice shall, where applicable, specify by Bates or other page number the particular information being designated.

10. Disputes over Designations. If any party objects to the designation of any information as Confidential Information, counsel for the objecting party and counsel for the designating party shall attempt to resolve the disagreement on an informal basis. If the objection is not so resolved, the objecting party may move the court for appropriate relief. The information in question shall continue to be treated as confidential in accordance with the disputed designation unless and until the court issues a final ruling that the information does not qualify for such a designation. The non-filing by the objecting party of a motion for relief shall not be deemed an admission that the information in question qualifies for the disputed designation.
11. Inadvertent Disclosure of Confidential Information. Inadvertent disclosure of Confidential Information, without identifying the

same as confidential, shall not be deemed a waiver of confidentiality with regard to similar or related information nor shall it be deemed a waiver of confidentiality with regard to the information inadvertently disclosed if promptly called to the attention of counsel for each receiving party.

12. Filing of Confidential Information Under Seal. When filing a document marked “Confidential Information,” the filing party must comply with Local Civil Rule 6.1.
13. Authors/Recipients. Except as specifically provided herein, this Order shall not limit use by a party of its own Confidential Information, nor shall this Order limit the ability of a party to disclose any document to its author or to anyone identified on the face of the document as a recipient.
14. Return of Confidential Information. Following the conclusion of this action, including any appeals, a party that produced Confidential Information may request in writing its return by any other party. Within 60 days after service of such a request, any party that received the Confidential Information shall either return it to counsel for the producing party or destroy it, at the election of the receiving party; provided that the information shall not be

destroyed if otherwise ordered by the court or a motion for relief from this Paragraph 14 is pending. If a receiving party elects to destroy the Confidential Information rather than returning it to the producing party, the party shall provide to the producing party by the 60- day deadline a signed certification that the Confidential Information has been destroyed. This Paragraph shall not be construed to require the return or destruction of any regularly maintained litigation files held by the attorneys of record for each party as archival records or other attorney work-product created for any party. Any Confidential Information, or portions or excerpts thereof, which are not returned or destroyed pursuant to this Paragraph shall remain subject to the terms of this Order.

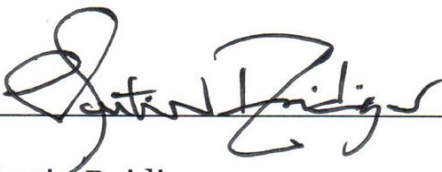
15. Admissibility of Information. Neither the terms of this Order nor the disclosure or designation as confidential of any information pursuant to it shall be deemed to establish or vitiate the admissibility under the Federal Rules of Evidence of any information subject to this Order.
16. Confidential Employee Information. Pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. § 126-24(4), this Order specifically authorizes the disclosure of confidential portions of the personnel files maintained by the

Department of current or former employees in accordance with the terms of this Order.

17. Modification. This Order is without prejudice to the right of any party or witness to seek modification or amendment of the Order by motion to the court, or to seek and obtain additional protection with respect to Confidential Information as such party may consider appropriate.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

Signed: February 25, 2022

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Martin Reidinger  
Chief United States District Judge



## EXHIBIT A

### CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENT

I, \_\_\_\_\_, have read and familiar with the terms of the Consent Protective Order governing the Confidential Information in the case of Baker v. Reid, 5:19-CV-00107-MR, in the Western District of North Carolina, and agree with the following:

1. To abide by all the terms of said Order and not to reveal or otherwise communicate any of the information disclosed to me pursuant thereto to anyone except in accordance with the terms of said Order.

2. To not make use of any information obtained, whether in documentary or other form, for purposes other than this litigation.

3. Upon written request, to return to counsel of record or to destroy not later than 60 days after notification of the termination of this litigation any and all documents in my possession containing information which is the subject of said Order (whether such information is in the form of notes, memoranda, reports, or other written communications or documents prepared by any person at any time containing information covered by the terms of said Order).

4. To submit myself to the jurisdiction of the foregoing Court, including its contempt power, for enforcement of said Order.

This the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_.

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PRINTED NAME

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SIGNATURE